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MISFORTUNE.

BY JOHN CARROLL BRENT.

There is nothing we gain without care and trouble,
Possession is sadden'd by pain,
And thousands are dup'd with the gleam of a bubble,
Which bursts to entice them again.
'Tis proven by Time and Experience's test,
That he who's the same in misfortune and pirth,
Is only the blest
Of the children of earth.

When the world shall grow cold, & the touches of sorrow
Shall wither the cords of the mind,
And the fancy evokes all the ills of the morrow
To its own real interests blind,—
There is yet in our power a subject to cheer,
Which pours the sweet balm o'er the wounds of the heart
Which dries up the tear
When 'tis ready to start.

In the storm's fearful hour when the mountainous billow
Is dashing in wildness along,
When the north wind has risen in might from his pillow,
And peals forth his terrible song—
The sailor may see with his intellect's eye
The Being who lash'd the deep sea into foam,
And calmly rely
On his mercies to come.

Then shame on the man who when pain is in power,
Shall yield to the ills of to-day—
To-morrow may bring back the sun to the bower
Which now droops because he's away!
Amid the wild storm which a moment unchained
Sweeps far o'er the breast of the perilous wave,
The plank when attain'd
May snatch from the grave!

[Southern Literary Messenger.]

TOBIAS TURNIPTOP,

EX-REP. FROM THE TOWN OF SQUASHBOROUGH.

From Yankee Notions

If I live a thousand years, I shall never forget the day I was chosen representative. Isaac Longlegs run himself out of a year's growth to bring me the news, for I staid away from town meeting out of dignity, as the way is, being a candidate. At first I could'nt believe it, though when I spied Isaac coming round Souch's corner with his coat-tails flapping in the wind, and pulling straight for our house I felt certain that something was the matter, and my heart began to bump, bump so under my jacket that 'twas a wounder it did'nt knock a button off.—However, I put on a bold face, and when Isaac came bolting into the house, I pretended not to be thinking about it. 'Lieutenant Turniptop!' says Isaac, 'hah, hah! you've got the election!' 'Got what?' says I, pretending to be surprised, in a coolish sort of a way. 'Got the election!' says he, 'all hollow; you've got a majority of thirteen; a clear majority—clean, smack-smooth, and no two words about it.'—'Poh!' says I, trying to keep cool, though at the same time I felt all over—I can't tell how, only my skin didn't seem to fit me. "Pooh!' says I again; but the idea of going into public life, and being called 'Squire Turniptop,' was almost too much for me. I seemed to feel as if I was standing on the tip-top of the north pole, with my head above the clouds, the sun on one side and the moon on the other. 'Got the election! says I; 'a hem! hem hem!' And so I tried to put on a proper dignity, for the occasion, but 'twas hard work. 'Got a majority? says I once more. 'As sure as a gun,' says Isaac, 'I heard it with my own ears.—Squire Doobs read it off to the whole meeting—'Tobias Turniptop has fifty-nine, and—is—chosen!' I thought I should have chocked; six millions of glorious ideas seemed to be swelling up all at a time within me. I had just been reading Doctor Growler's sermon on the end of the world, but now I thought the world was just beginning. 'You're representative to the General Court!' said Isaac, striking his fore-finger into the palm of his left hand, with as much emphasis as if a new world had been created. I felt more magnanimous than ever. 'I shan't accept,' said I. The Lord pardon me for lying. 'Shan't accept!, screamed out Isaac, in the greatest amazement, with his great goggle eyes staring out of his head. 'Shall I go back and tell them so?' 'I mean I'll take it into consideration,' said I' trying to look as important as I could. 'It's an office of great responsibility, Isaac,' said I, "but I'll think of it, and after due deliberation—if my constituents insist upon my going—Isaac, what'll you take to drink? I could not shut my eyes to sleep all that night, and did nothing but think of the General Court, and how I should look in the great hall of the statehouse. marching up to my seat, to take possession, I determined right off, to have a bran new blue coat with brass buttons; but on second thought, I remembered hearing Colonel Crabapple say that the members wore their wrappers. So I concluded that my pepper and salt coat with the blue satenet pantaloons, would do very well.—I decided though, to have my drab hat new ironed, and countermanded the orders for the cowhide boots, because kip-skin would be more genteel. In addition to this, because men in public life shoud be liberal, and make a more respectable appearance than common folks, I didn't hesitate long in making up my mind about hving a watch chain and an imitation breast-pin. 'The check handkerchief,' thinks I to myself, 'is as good as new; and my pigtail queue will look splendidly if the old ribbon is a little scoured!'

It can't be described how much the affairs of the nation occupied my mind all the next day and three weeks afterwards. Ensign Shute came to see me about the Byefield pigs, but I couldn't talk of anything but my legislatve responsibilities. 'The critters beat all natur' for squealing,' says he, 'but they cut capitally for pork.' 'Ay,' says I, 'there must be a quorum before we can do any business." 'The old grunter,' says he, 'will soon be fat enough to kill.' 'Yes,' says I, 'the speaker has a casting vote.' 'Your new-pig pen,' says he, 'will hold em all.' 'I shall take my seat,' says I, 'and be sworn in, according to the constitution.' 'What's your opinion of corn cobs?' says he. 'The governor and council will settle that,' says I.—'The concerns of the whole commonwealth seemed to be resting all on my shoulders as heavy as a fifty-six, and everything I heard or or saw made me think of the dignity of my office. When I met a flock of geese on the school-house green with Deacon Dogskin's old gander at the head, 'There,' says I, 'goes the speaker and all the honorable members.' This was talked up and down the town, as a proof that I felt a proper responsibility; and Simon Sly said the comparison of the geese was capital. I thought so too. Every body wished me joy of my election, and seemed to expect great things; which I did not fail to lay at heart. So having the eyes of the whole communtiy upon me, I couldn't help seeing that nothing would satisfy them if I did not do something for the credit of the town. Squire Dubbs the chairman of our selectmen, preached me a long lecture on responsibility; 'Lieutenant Turniptop,' says he, 'I hope you'll keep up the reputation of Squashborough.' 'I hope I shall Squire,' says I, holding up my head, for I felt my dignity rising. 'It's a highly responsible office, this going to the General Court' says he. 'I'm altogether aware of that,' says I, looking serious; 'I'm aware of that, totally and officially.' 'I'm glad you feel the responsible,' says he. I'm bold to say that I *do* feel responsibility,' says I, 'and I feel more and more reponsible. the more I think of it.' 'Squashborough,' says the Squire, 'has always been a credit to the commonwealth—' 'Who doubts it?' says I. 'And a credit to the General Court,' says he. 'Ahem!' says I, 'but,' says the Squire, 'a representative can't do his duty to his constituents without knowing the constitution. It's my opinion you ought not to vote for the dog tax.' 'That's a matter that call's for due deliberation,' says I. So I went home and began to prepare for my legislative duties. I studied the statue on cart wheels, and the act in addition to an act entitled an act. People may sit in their chimney corners and imagine it's an easy thing to be a representative, but this is a very great mistake. For three weeks I felt like a toad under a harrow, such a weight of responsibility as I felt on thinking of my duties to my constituents. But when I came to think how much I was expected to do for the credit of the town, it was overwhelming.

All the representatives in our part of the country had done great things for their constituents, and I was determined not to do less. I resolved, therefore on the very first consideration, to stick to the following scheme. To make a speech.—To make a motion for a bank in Squashborough. To move that all the salaries be cut down one half except the pay of the representatives. To second any motion for adjournment—And always to vote against the Boston members. As to the speech, though I had not exactly made up my mind about the subject of it, yet I took care to have it all written before hand. This was not so difficult as some folks may think; for, as it was all about my constituents, and responsibility, and Bunker Hill and heroes of seventy-six, and dying for liberty, it would do for any purpose with a few words tucked in here and there. After I had got it well by heart, I went down in Cranberry Swamp, out of hearing and sight of anybody, and delivered it off in capital style till I got nearly through, when just as I was saying, 'Mr. Speaker, here I stand for the Constitution,' Tom Thumper's old he goat popped out of the bushes behind, and gave me such a but in the rear that I was forced to make an adjournment to the other side of the fence, to finish it. After a full trial I thought best to write it over again, and put in more responsibility, with something about 'fought, bled and died.' When the time came for me to set off for Boston, you may depend upon it, I was all of a twitter. In fact I did not exactly know whether I was on my head or my heels. All Squashborough was alive; the whole town came to see me out. They all gave me strict charge to stand up for my constituents and vote down the Boston members. I promised them I would, 'for I'm sensible of my responsibility,' says I. I promised besides to move heaven and earth to do something for Squashborough. In short I pomised everything, because a representative could not do less.

At last I got to Boston; and being in good season, I had three whole days to myself before the session opened. By way of doing business I went round to all the shops, pretending I wanted to buy a silk handkerchief. I managed it so as not to spend anything, though the shopkeepers were mighty sharp, trying to hook me for a bargain; but I had my eye teeth cut, and took care never to offer within a nicepence of the first cost. Sometimes they talked saucy in a joking kind of a way, if I happened to go more than three times to the same shop: but when I told them I belonged to the General Court, it struck them all of a heap, and they did not dare to do anything but to make faces at one another. think I was down upon them there. The day I took my seat, was a day of all the days in the year! I shall never forget it. I thought I had never lived till then. Giles Elderberry's exaltation when he was made hog-reeve, was nothing to it. As for the procession,—that beat cockfighting! I treated myself to half a sheet of gingerbread, for I felt as if my purse would hold out forever. However, I can't describe every thing. We were sworn in, and I took my seat, though I say it myself. I took my seat; all Boston was there to see me do it. What a weight of responsibility I felt! It beats all nature to see what a difficulty there is in getting a chance to make a speech. Forty things were put to the vote and passed without my being able to say a word, though I felt certain I could have said something upon every one of them. I had my speech all ready and was waiting for nothing but a chance to say 'Mr Speaker,' but something always put me out. This was losing time dreadfully—however I made it up seconding motions, for I was determined to have my share in the business, out of regard for my constituents.—It's true I seconded motions on both sides of the question, which always set the other members a laughing, but says I to them, 'That's my affair, how do you know what my principles are?' At last two great questions were brought forward that seemed too good to lose. These were the Dogtown turnpike, and the Cart-wheel question. The moment I heard the last one mentioned, I felt convinced it was just the thing for me. The other members thought just so, for when it came up for discussion, a Berkshire member gave me a jog with the elbow.—'Turniptop,' says he, now is your time.—Squashborough for ever! No sooner said than done. I twiched off my hat and called out 'Mr. Speaker!' As sure as you live, I had caught him at last: there was nobody else had spoken quick enough, and it was as clear as preaching, I had the floor. 'Gentlemen from Squashborogh!' says he. I heard him say it! 'Now,' thinks I to myself, 'I must begin whether or no.' Speaker,' says I again, but I only said it to gain time, for I could hardly believe that I actually had the floor, and all the congregated wisdom of the Commonwealth was listening and looking on; the thought of it made me crawl all over. 'Mr. Speaker,' says I once more. Every body looking round at me. Thinks I to myself a second time, 'there's no crawling off, this hitch. I must begin, and here goes!'

Accordingly I gave a loud hem! and said 'Mr. Speaker,' for the fourth time. 'Mr Speaker,' said I, 'I rise to the question'—though it did not strike my mind that I had been standing up eversince I came into the house. 'I rise to this question, Mr Speaker,' says I. But to see how terrible strange some things work! No sooner had I fairly rose to the question and got a chance to make my speech than I began to wish myself a hundred miles off. Five minutes before I was bold as a lion, but now I should have been glad to crawl into a knot hole. 'Mr Speaker, I rise to the question,' says I But I am bound to say that instead of rising, my voice began to fall. 'Mr Speaker,' says I again; 'I rise to the qnestion,' but the more I rose to the question, the question seemed to fall away from me. And just at that minute, a little, fat, round faced man with a bald head, that was sitting right before me, speaks to another, member, and says. 'What squeaking fellow is that?' It dashed me a good deal, and I don't know but I should have sat right down without another word, but Col. Crabapple, the member from Turkeytown, gave me a twich by the tail of my wrapper, 'That's right Turniptop,' says he, 'give them the grand touch!' This had a mighty encouraging effect: and so I hemmed and hawked three or four times, and at last made a beginning. 'Mr. Speaker, says I, 'this is a subject of vital importance. The question is, Mr. Speaker, on the amendment. I have a decided opinion on that point, Mr. Speaker; I am altogether opposed to the last gentleman and I feel bound in duty to my constituents, Mr. Speaker, and the responsibility of my office to express my mind on this question. Mr. Speaker, our glorious forefathers fought, bled, and died for glorious liberty. I am opposed to this question, Mr Speaker; my constituents have a vital interest in the subject of cart wheels. Let us take a retrospective view, Mr. Speaker, of the present condition of all the kingdoms and tribes of the earth. Look abroad, Mr. Speaker, over the wide expanse of nature's universe beyond the blazing billows of the Atlantic! Behold Bonaparte going about like a roaring thunderbolt? All the world is turned topsy turvy, and there is a terrible rousing among the sons of men.

But to return to the subject, Mr. Speaker.—I am decidedly opposed to the amendment; it is contary to the principles of freedom and the principles of responsibility. Tell it to your children, Mr. Speaker, and to your children's children, that freedom is not to be bartered like Esau for a mass of potash. Liberty is the everlasting birthright of the grand community of nature's freedom. Sir, the member from Boston talks of horse shoes, but I hope we shall stand up for our rights. If we only stand up for our rights, Mr Spaker, our rights will stand up for us, and we shall all stand uprightly without shivering or shaking. Mr. Speaker, these are awful times: money is hard to get, whatever the gentleman from Rowley may say about pumpkins. A true patriot will die for his country. May we all imitate the glorious example and die for our countary. Give up keeping cows! Mr Speaker? what does the honorable gentleman mean? Is not agriculture to be cultivated? He that sells his liberty, Mr. Speaker, is worse than a cannibal, a hottentot, or a hippopotamus. The member from Charlestown has brought his pigs to the wrong market: I stand up for cart wheels and so do my constituents. When our country calls us, Mr. Speaker, with the voice of a speaking trumpet, may we never be backward in coming forward; and all honest men ought to endeavor to keep the rising generation from falling. Not to dwell upon this point, Mr. Speaker, let us now enter into the subject. In the first place,' Now it happened that just at this moment the little fat, bald headed, round faced man wriggled him round exactly in front of me, so that I could not help seeing him; and just as I was saying 'rising generation,' he twisted the corners of his mouth into a queer sort of a pucker on one side, and rolled the whites of his little grey, winking eyes right up in my face.

The members all started straight at us, and made a kind of snickering *cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck*, that seemed to run whistling over the whole house. I felt awfully bothered, I can't tell how, but it gave me such a jerk off the hooks that I could not remember the next words; so I felt in my pocket for the speech—it was not there: then in my hat—it was not there: then behind me, then both sides of me, but lo! and behold it was not to be found. The next instant I remembered I had taken it out of my hat in a shop in Dock square that morning while I was comparing the four corners of my check handkerchief with a bandana.—That was enough, I knew as quick as lightning that I was a gone goose. I pretended to go on with my speech, and kept saying, "rising generation, my constituents, enter into the subject Mr. Speaker." But I made hawk's meat of it, you may depend. Finally nobody could stand it any longer; the little fat man with the round face put this thumb to the side of his nose, and made a sort to twinkling with his fingers; the speaker began to giggle, and the next minute the whole house exploded like a bomb shell. I snatched up my hat under cover of the smoke, made one jump to the door, and was down stairs before you could say "second the motion."

From the Augusta Age.

MR EDITOR.—In no era has the distinction between the two great parties which have divided our country, been more clearly marked, than at the present time, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of the Whigs to divert the attention of the people, from the consideration of the characteristic principles, of the changes which have taken place in their respective supporters.

Immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution Alexander Hamilton, who has borne, and still bears the same relation to the Federal as Thomas Jefferson to the Democratic Party, recommended a Bank of the United States. The recomendation was advocated by the Federalists as a party, it was opposed by the Democrats as a party as being both unconstitutional and inexpedient. Unconstitutional, because the power to incorporate a Bank had not been granted; inexpedient, because the regulation of the currency, was too great a power in a Republican Government, to be entrusted to any set of men independent of the people.

After a period of fifty years the same contest is revived, the same arguments are adduced by the opposing parties in support of their respective sentiments.

The Whig leaders hope by a change of name; by pointing out a few prominent individuals in both parties who have changed sides to escape the approbrium which has attached to the Federal Party—Drivellers!—Like the old Bourbon race, untaught by experience, they underrate the intelligence of the people. Renegades and Hypocrites there have been, in politics, as well as in religion,; and he is but a shallow reasoner who will urge the fact, to invalidate political principles or the great truths of religion. Adherents of the Democratic Party, disappointed in their expectations of offices, members of the Federal Party disgusted at the preference awarded to others, may have changed sides, but this only proves the truth of the first part of the old adage—"Men change—principles never change."—These attempts therefore of the modern Federalists alais National Republicans, alais Whigs, to disconnect themselves from the old Federalists evinces that contempt for the great mass which has always characterized the party under whatever denomination it may have assumed.

They avow the principles, they advocate the great leading measure of the Federal party, and denounce Federalism! They reprobate conduct of the Federalists during the last war with Great Britain and yet take sides against their country in every foreign contest! they maintain the same principles, they pursue the same course as the Federalists of '98 and 1812 and by calling themselves by a different name, they expect to avoid being identified with that party! "And if we cannot alter things by—we'll change their names sir."

In the contest now pending between the Government and the Banks, a contest which involves the permanency of our republican institutions, they have arrayed themselves on the side of the Banks, and to cloak their subserviency have attempted to make a distinction between the Government and the people They hope to deceive the people, they are themselves deceived.—The sovereign power in this country rests in the people, the officers of Government are but servants to the people, invested for a brief period with delegated power, always amenable to the people, and soon to return to the great mass, from which they have been set apart, to abide by the operation of their own acts. Not so with the Banks. The stockholders of the Banks may or may not be a part of the people, if they are, still they are invested with exclusive privileges from which the rest of their fellow citizens are debarred; their interests therefore are at variance.

The general law regulating, Banks of 1831, remedying deficiencies in the former law and imposing additional safeguards, for the security of the public, was passed in opposition to the most strenuous exertions of this party of many names. A member of the Legislature of that year, from the County of York, who made himself prominent in the support of that law, was familiarly denounced at that time as a *Country Booby* unaquainted with *Banking Principles*. The laws of 1835 and 1836 prohibiting the emission and circulation of small bills, to which we are in a great measure indebted for the present sound condition of our State Banks, was opposed, by the same party; the advocates were in like manner stigmatized as *Country Boobie's* unacquainted with *Banking Principles* and influenced in their action by dictation from Washington!

The Banks now refuse to redeem their bills in specie; by thus refusing to perform the condition, on which the privilege to furnish the currency was granted, they have forfeited their charters; under these circumstances the repeal of the small bill law is proposed; the Federalists, National Republicans or Whigs are to be found to a man on the side of the Banks; and in favor of the repeal of the law, and they are also opposed to any restriction which was proposed to render more secure the rights of the public.

If proof is required of these assertions, reference may had to the yeas and nays taken on the question, pending the discssion of the repeal of the small bill law in the House of Representatives.

Immaterial, then, by what name the party may now be designated; immaterial what changes may have taken place in individuals; the principles and the policy of the Old Federalists are now avowed and advocated by those who attained an ascendancy in this State, by securing a majority in the popular branch of Legislature, and by the election of Edward Kent as Governor. Another year the ballot box will redeem Maine from this disgrace. In the meantime on the Senate of this State devolves the duty and responsibility of securing the people from the wide spread ruin attendant on broken Banks.

A FARMER.

In reply to the questions proposed by the commissioners, when did you suspend, and when do you intend to resume specie payments?' the officers of the following banks responded, *we have never suspended*,—viz:—Frontier Bank at Eastport; Washington County Bank, Calais Bank and St. Croix Bank, at Calais; Agricultural Bank, Brewer; Bank of Old Town and Stillwater Canal Bank, Orono; Lime Rock Bank, Thomaston; Medomak Bank, Waldoboro'; Meguntick Bank, Camden; and People's Bank, Bangor. Many banks have never refused to pay specie for their bills.

We are inclined to doubt whether any other State can present a proportionate number of Banks which have preserved their integrity and so successfully withstood the tempest that visited the banks of other States with such unmitigated severity.—Saco Democrat.

MAN.—Momus looked on the animal creation, and said, thoughtfully, 'Every beast resembles some one god or goddess; but which is the image of them all?' Then Promethus formed man, and answered, 'Behold him!'

useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

Extract from the remarks of Mr. Greene in the Senate, Friday, February 9, 1838.

He wished it to be distinctly understood that it was no part of his intention to abandon the policy of the law. It was a policy founded in wisdom and eminently adapted to the improvement of our currency. It was no means a party policy. This was one of the few States, where a political party had been unwise enough to plant itself in concerted opposition to the policy. Statesmen of both parties had advocated it—States of opposing politics, united in adopting it. *Daniel Webster* had said more in favor of it, perhaps, than any other man in the United States—and if he was a Democrat, Mr G. said he had yet to learn it. It might not indeed comport with his present political position to urge its adoption upon his friends, but there was no reason to believe that he had abandoned his former opinions as to its wisdom and safety, and its capacity to accomplish the great object in view. That gentleman, (Mr. Webster,) in the Senate of the U. S., May 1832, had made use of the following strong language:

"Why (said Mr. Webster,) have we so small an amount of *specie* in circulation? Certainly the only reason is, because we do not require more. We have but to ask its presence, and it would return. But we *voluntarily banish it by the* GREAT AMOUNT OF SMBLL BANK NOTES. In most of the States, the banks issue notes of all low denominations, down even to a single dollar. How is it possible, under such circumstances to retain specie in circulation? All experience shows it to be impossible. The paper will take the place of gold and silver. When Mr Pitt, in the year 1797, proposed, in Parliament, to authorize the Bank of England to issue one pound notes, Mr Burke lay sick at Bath of an illness from which he never recovered, and he is said to have written to the late Mr Canning, "Tell Mr. Pitt, that if he consents to the issuing of one pound notes, he must never expect to see a guinea again." The one pound notes were issued, and the guineas disappeared. A similar cause is now producing a similar effect with us. *Small notes have expelled dollars and half dollars from circulation in all the States in which such notes are issued. On the other hand, dollars and half dollars abound in those States which have adopted a* WISER AND SAFER POLICY. Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, and some other States, I think, seven in all, do not allow their banks to issue notes under five dollars. Every traveller notices the difference, when he passes from one of these States into those where small notes are allowed. THE EVIL THEN IS THE ISSUING OF SMALL NOTES BY STATE BANKS. Of these notes, that is to say, of notes under five dollars, the amount now in circulation is, doubtless, eight or ten millions of dollars. Can these notes be withdrawn?—If they can, their place will be immediately *supplied by a specie circulation of equal amount The object is a great one, as it is connected with the safety and stability of the currency*, and may well justify a serious reflection on the means of accomplishing it? May not Congress and the state governments, acting, not unitedly, but severally, to the same end, easily and quietly attain it? I think they may. It is but for the other States to follow the *good example* of those which I have mentioned, and the work is done."

What had been the course of Mr Clay and the other leading gentlemen of that party, on a late occasion in the U. S. Senate? They had given the sanction of their recorded votes to this policy; and that, too, under the strongest circumstances imaginable. For, they had given their votes in favor of it, after having from motives best known to themselves, made speeches against it. The maxim that "actions speak louder than words" was applicable to this case. Though desirous that the policy should not be carried into effect, they were still so fully persuaded of its wisdom, and of the fact that its wisdom must be approved by posterity, that they recorded their votes in its favor.

Gentlemen had repeated, over and over again that the "people demanded the repeal of this law." Mr G. admitted that the people did demand some relief from the worthless trash in circulation. The "Agur's petition" was put up from all quarters of the State—"*save us from vanity and lies.*" But the people did not demand the *repeal* of the law. All they asked was some legislation by which the foreign small bills among us should be driven out, and a better currency substituted in their place. Gentlemen who have opposed this amendment *professed* to have the same object in view.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Debate on the Small Bill Law.—The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered to Mr ROBINSON of Hancock, viz: to strike out of the 1st section of Mr GREENE's "suspended for two years," &c, and insert in lieu thereof the word "repeal."—Mr PRINCE addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr President—I do not intend to go into an investigation of the subject of the currency, as some gentlemen of this Board have done—but intend to confine my remarks to the simple question before the Senate—which I understand to be this; shall the words "suspend for the term of two years from the time this act shall take effect," be stricken out and the word "repeal" be inserted? I should not have troubled the Senate with any remarks on this occasion, had not the gentleman from Kennebec (Mr. Dumont) alluded particularly to the Oxford Delegation; and with an air of triumph exclaimed, "vote against the repeal of this odious law if you dare"—and at the same time presenone of his shinplasters. Now Mr President it can hardly be supposed that I should be heard after such bursts of eloquence as we have heard from that gentleman, and the very able remarks of my friend from Cumberland (Mr. Greene.) But sir, as the gentleman from Kennebec has challenged and dared *us* to vote against a repeal, I will say that *I* dare to vote against a *repeal* and I will call upon that gentlemen, and his political friends, to vote against a suspension, if *they* dare. They urge a repeal of this law for the immediate benefit of he people—they say, that the people require that something should be done, and that nothing will satisfy them—and nothing will relieve them but a repeal. I ask sir, what advantage the people will derive from a repeal, that will not be derived from a suspension? If they are so anxious to relieve the people from their present embarassments, by the emission of small bills by the banks of our State, that will be accomplished by a suspension—and this question I think will test their sincerity.

I was much pleased with the candor manifested by the gentleman from Hancock (Mr. Robinson) who proposed this amendment, and the lucid manner in which he gave his reasons for the same, which he thought were sufficient to induce *him*, if not the whole board to support it. And sir, what were those reasons? The first and great reason given was, that the people had *all* called for it, yes, would be satisfied without it—and that we should obey the voice of the people. So I say, Mr. President, we should be subject to the will of the people, when that will is expressed, and instead of giving direction to public sentiment ourselves, we should follow it. That is the true democratic doctrine. And sir, I was not a little surprised to hear the gentleman proclaim that *he* was a democrat—yes, said he, we are *all* democrats, but at the same time very cautiously remarked, that he did not wish to amalgamate; amalgamate with what? I see no chance for amalgamation if we are all Democrats. Now sir what evidence have we the people call for a repeal of this law? It is true, gentlemen say, that the evidence is before us, that we have petitions from every part of the State, for the repeal of this odious law as they term it. I will admit sir, that others may know more of the wants and wishes of their immediate constituents, than I do, but when they affirm the people *all* call for a repeal, I must be permitted to demur.—From the county that I have the honor in part to represent we have received but one solitary petition for a repeal, which was immediately followed by a remonstrance from the same town with double the number os names. Now sir, would that gentleman or any other, say, that was indication that the county of Oxford called so loud for a repeal, or that they would be satisfied with nothing short of an absolute repeal of this law? I think not sir,—but according to the gentleman's own doctrine *I* should not vote for a repeal without some further evidence that my constituents required it.

It is asked, why suspend this law, when the people have not asked for it? In answer to that enquiry, I will take this opportunity to say that if I vote even to suspend the law (which I do not pledge myself to do) I shall do it to meet on middle ground. I am not willing to abandon the policy, but am willing to legislate for the good of the whole, and if I can be satisfied that the interests of the people will be promoted by a suspension, I shall support it when the question comes up.

Although gentlemen say that this law never had the desired effect, and never can be carried into successful operation, still I believe *my* constituents were well satisfied with the principles and policy of that law, and that it was in successful operation, and that they were realizing their most sanguine expectations previous to the suspension of specie payments by the banks. And if they had not the "silken purses" they had the "yellow boys" and silver in greater abandance than at any other former period, since my remembrance. But the gentleman from Hancock has a great antipathy to the word "*suspend*"—says it sounds *odious*, but sir I am not accountable, neither are my constituents, for the origin of that word; and had not the banks and their partisans not only made frequent use of the word,—but made application of the same, we should not at this time have been under the necessity of adopting either the word suspend or repeal. And sir believing as I do, that if any thing is required to be done, it is nothing more than a temporary suspension of the law, and that a suspension for the time being will have the same effect upon the people that a repeal will, I shall feel bound to vote against the amendment now under consideration.

The doctrine of equal rights and equal privileges is eloquently enforced in the following extract from an oration by Mr. Fisk. We commend it to the the attention of our readers.

The eminent Political Economist Ricardo, himself a banker, tells us that humanity, justice, sound policy, equally requires that of all interests, those of the poor should be always the most consulted, and the most constantly respected; those whose labor is always the worst paid, viz: those who produce the necessaries of life. The poorer classes are every where the most numerous, and the greatest good of the greatest number should claim our first attention. But so far from this that the poor, the laboring classes, are the very last who are thought of, or cared for by our legislative bodies. Their whole time is consumed in granting monopolies and exclusive privileges for the "public good" of a few favored individuals.—Session after session is worse than wasted in legislating against labor, and in favor of capital, for the exclusive benefit of a few rich men. Instead of being as they ought, the inflexible guardians of equal rights, and dispensing like the dews of heaven, their favors upon all, they devote themselves to the building up of privileged orders, and creating artificial distinctions in society, exalting the few and debasing the many; making a small number enormously rich and reducing the mass to penury and degradation. Suppose the world were a perfect plain—is it not evident that there could be no mountains without making excavations—the valley would deepen in the same proportion as the mountain increased in height. So with the people under the operation of partial legislation; that which is given of the few is taken from the many; if the few are made rich, the many are robbed, and become poor in the same proportion as the nobility increase in wealth by an act of the Legislature instead of industry. If there were no rich men, there would be equally as much wealth and infinitely more happines and virtue in the world, than there is at present.

Riches would then be diffused like the other blessings of heaven, the air, the light and the rain, and the many would be contented and happy. We are greatly deceived by the phrase *poor nations*; it is there where the people are in the enjoyment of ease, and the blessings of comfort: the *rich nations* is where the mass of the people are reduced to poverty, and the wealth is in the hands of a few. This artificial and unequal distribution of property, is at the foundation, is the fruitful source of the evils and vice of which society complains.—Every inequality of means, and facilities is at bottom an inequality in power. Inequality of wealth brings with it that of instruction in knowledge, capacity and influence, producing poverty and its consequent vice. This tends to re-produce or re-establisy the inequality of power, and consequently to subvert society.—The more there are of great fortunes, the more there are who are idle and pay for no labor but for their pleasure, and the more riches tend to decay, and population to diminish. Wherever you see exaggerated fortunes, you there see the greatest misery and the greatest stagnation of industry. Thus reasons Ricardo—and he was seldom in the wrong; and he might have added there you see the most vice and crime.—Nations are never destroyed by the mass of the inhabitants becoming effeminate by luxury.—This we have been told a thousand times, but it is untrue because it is impossible. When we hear of a nation having become enervated by luxury, let it be understood that about an hundreth part of it, at most, are corrupted by overgrown wealth, and all the rest are trodden down by the heel of oppression in the dust of shame and disgrace, and living in squalor and wretchedness. To talk of the enjoyment of Capua, destroying those brave armies by having plentifully enjoyed the means of life is the height of nonsense. No. The Cliefs alone were corrupted by having amassed fortunes, and were no longer ambitious; they suffered their soldiers, to become brigands by setting them an example of plundering the defenceless and by this means their discipline was destroyed.

There are inequalities enough in nature, without the legislature widening and deepening the gulf between the different classes of society. Riches of themselves have sufficient influence over the poor without legislative interference. It is as impossible that all should possess the some degree of wealth, as it is that all should possess the same degree of intelligence, size, or physical force. An equal division of property would produce the same evils on the other. There would be equally as many quarrels for a greater share of the common goods, or a smaller portion of the common burthens, as exist at present; this would only be to establish an equality of misery and deprivation, by destroying the activity of personal industry.—They talk about a community of property at Sparta—it is not true because there were thefts. Society should have for its basis the free disposition of faculties of every individual, and the sure guaratee of whatever he many acquire by their means; thep he is encouraged to labor. One cultivates the earth—another builds a house—a third engages in manufactures—a fourth is a merchant and so on; the most skillful gain, the most economical amass, and on their decease it descends to their kindred. I go for equal laws, equal rights, equal means of acquiring property *by honest labor* (not by legislation,) equal burden and equal laws. I would neither rob the few for the benefit of the many, nor plunder the many for the benefit of the few.

Federal disrelish for office. In Maryland, where the federal whigs have the power, four Tobacco Inspectorships have recently been at the disposal of the Executive. Could any of the *office-despising* modern whigs be found to take the appointments? it may be asked. Why, there were only about *one hundred* of them engaged in the scramble. Four appointed, deducted from one hundred seekers leaves ninety six *dis*-appointed! [Boston Post.]

[The federalists of Maryland don't come up to those of this State. Maine *office-hating* ranks A. No. 1. Here the Governor and Council had a petty office to dispose of, worth perhaps one hundred dollars per annum, and the number of applicants was upwards of *thirty!*—Other offices in proportion.]

Augusta Age.

☞ There has been a new paper started in Bangor called the Democrat, which is ably and honorably conducted. The Bangor Post has stopped.—We hope the Democart will receive the united support of the administration party in Penobscot, as it is the only Democratic paper in that County.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, February 27, 1838.

"One currency for the Government and another for the people—viz. Gold for the government and Rags for the people." You will hardly open a federal paper but what you will find the above sentence paraded in starling capitals, or italics at least And they endeavor to persuade their readers that, the above is one of the leading measures of the democratic party. Attention to a few facts may serve to set this matter right and convince us who it is that are in favor of supplying the people with silver and gold and who are for refusing them anything but rags. The democratic party in our State Legislature are in favor of substituting specie for small bills—the federalists for flooding the country with bills and thus banishing specie from circulation. The democrats proposed that no bank should be allowed to issue small bills until they resume specie payments—thus securing to the people the speedy redemption of the bills now in circulation, but the federal party voted down the proposition. The democrats proposed to make the stockholders in Banks liable for the redemption of their bills, thus attempting to secure the people from eventual loss, in case of the failure of any of our Banks, and making those bear the loss who have reaped the profit; but the federalists rejected the proposition. The federalists say and insist that the people prefer paper to silver. The democrats contend for silver for the common circulation and the Bills of properly regulated Banks for commercial transactions and for larger payments. The several questions have been agitated in our State Legislature during the present session, and the decision has been by a party vote against the interests of the people, refusing to give them specie for bills. In view of those transactions let the people know who is in favor of rags for the people. The substitution of specie for small bills is not an untried experiment, nor an impracticable theory. Our ablest statesmen of all parties have advocated it, its soundness is admitted by all those whose opinions are entitled to weight and confidence. It has had the sanction of distinguished men, differing widely from each other in politics. It has been supported not merely by the friends of the present national administration, but Clay and Webster whose authority is usually considered conclusive by the whigs have advocated or supported it. We ask the attention of our readers to an extract which will be found in this paper from a speech made in 1832 by Mr. Webster on this subject, when he gave the measure his most unqualified support and approbation. We ask their attention too to the fact that several States have tried the experiment with the most entire success. And we ask if a measure which has the approbation of the best and wisest statesmen of our country—the practical operation of which has had a most beneficial tendency wherever it has been tried, deserves to be denounced as a humbug. If the interest of the Bank party were not stronger than its patriotism we should hardly hear an opposing voice raised against it.

Our present State executive appear determined to vindicate their right to the name of federal, by their selections among the candidates for office. So far as we are acquainted with the new officers, they are of the true blue federal stamp—men who have always adhered to their principles and have not been ashamed of their name. Those who once belonged to the democratic party, and who effect to call themselves republicans, these "proselytes of the gate," as they have well been called find very little sympathy with the present State executive. This is right. Traitors should be thus used and then treated with the contempt which their apostacy has deserved. What confidence can be placed in those who have once proved themselves recreant. Policy may sometimes acquire that the stipulated price of treason should be paid, but they who expect confidence or respect from their new allies will find that this was no part of the bond. In this respect we commend the course pursued by the Governor. He has acted consistently, and with a due regard to the principles in which he was nurtured and upon which he has always practiced.—We hope the system will be carried out, that we may see not only the executive but all the subordinate offices filled with federalists who are not ashamed of their name. We shall then hope to hear no more senseless cant from the federal press about no party distinctions—that they will throw off their disguises and aliases and let their professions correspond with their practice.

The Bill for suspending and that for repealing the small Bill law at the last dates were laid together on the table of the Senate, and there may they rest in peace.

We find little of much general interest in the proceedings of Congress. The Sub-Treasury Bill is yet before the Senate. What its fate will be we do not pretend to conjecture. We are indebted to Mr Williams, Senator in Congress from this State, for a copy of Mr. Grundy's Report on the subject of the late U. S. Bank and some of its recent practices in re-issuing their old Bills. He proposes some penal legislation on the subject.

From the Portland Standard.

A large meeting of Democratic republicans—mechanics, and working-men of the city of New York, was held on the 6th inst. at Tammany hall to express their views on the proposed separation of Banks and State. The meeting adopted resolutions sustaining the administration, and setting forth the true doctrines in relation to legislation and the currency, which might justly be expected from that patriotic portion of the community. The producing classes constitute the actual and solid wealth of the country. They touch the spring of our prosperity in peace and are the surest bulwark of defence in war. The frothy and evanescent paper nobility which the corruption of the Banking system engenders and throws in such countless masses upon the community may be swept away before the convulsions which beside the system of extravagant and baseless credits—but the true resource—the never failing fountain of national power and prosperity will be found only in the industry—probity, patriotism, and mental independence, which characterize the producing classes of this free country. It argues well to the cause of the people and to public liberty that the crisis has awakened them to a just sense of impending dangers and to the demands of the times. Never on any former occasion have loftier and more arrogant pretensions been put forth by the party of privilege, and never has the public been more astounded by the fraud, corruption, and tyranny, which that party has fostered and by which it has battened to satiety upon the avails of honest labor—but which are daily shocking the public eye and sickening the public sensibility with each successive explosion of their fraudulent and rickety banks. The struggle is now between the great mass and the pretenders to exclusive privileges, between the tax payer, who gives of his hard earning freely to government: for purposes of public utility—and the mushroom aristocrats—the progeny of delusive credits—who claim those taxes as a fund to minister to their magnificence—between the producing classes and the speculator, who thrives and fattens on the profits of labor. Call the project what they may an "independent treasury," sub treasury" or what not,—it is in fact a "declaration of independence"—setting free the energies of an enterprising people from the mercenary grasp of a monied aristocracy. It is debarring the most corrupting of all influences from the halls of Legislation. It is placing the money of the people beyond the reach (so far as human expedience can effect it) of loss, fraud, accident, or misuse. It is disarming the Executive of the instruments of an enormous and corrupting patronage, by which a horde of rich corporations, invested, in effect, with the entire currency of the country and the consequent standard of the value of property and labor, with their hosts of officers, stockholders and debtors, are made the fawning and cringing supplicants at the footstool of power—and the ready executors of its will. It is throwing the shield of protection over the interests of the people, so that they may no longer be made the playthings of politicians, nor be stretched upon the rack whenever it may subserve the selfish purposes of monied corporations to oppress the people. It is virtually proclaiming the tax payer shall no longer furnish a fund for the profit of the privileged few—to swell the discounts of a bank, or to throw the ship of state, without chart or compass upon an ocean of extravagant and delusive credits. It is refusing to put the prosperity of the country—the rights of the people, and the purity of the government into the hands of selfish corporations, whose present attitude and condition demonstrate their utter unfitness for such a trust. These are the wise and just objects of the policy of the administration in proposing to separate the National finances from the Banking system of the Country. The producing classes must see their true and vital interests involved in this salutary measure. It is no chimerical project. It is justly obnoxious to none of the charges with which the federal presses and the speeches of federal orators teem against it. It is not intended to destroy credit, but to aid the progress of that great reform which is emancipating true credit from the shackles of arbitrary legislation, and fixing it upon the only substantial basis, that of probity and solid means. It will limit the scope and restrain the power of Banking institutions to engender fraudulent speculations, minister to the wild impulses of an ever active and enterprising people, which after a brief career of extravagance and delusion, overwhelm the community in distress. Daily developements are reading us humiliating but instructive lessons upon the corrupting influences engendered by a connexion of the national treasury with the Banks. Fraud, extortion, perjury, monopoly in its most odious shape, and almost every conceivable violation of law within the scope of Banking operations, have been brought to view, when an unsparing investigation has let the light of heaven into the dark recesses of the chosen guardians of the revenues of this Republic. These disclosures, humbling as they may be to our National pride, plead loudly against the renewal of a connexion which has been the fruitful source of such a mass of fraud, corruption, and misery. Every sound mind and patriotic heart must deplore the inroads of such a system upon the purity of the public morals, the principles of commercial integrity, and the sound patriotism of a portion of the community. Let the mass of the producing classes, who are the possessors of the solid wealth of the country and the stay on which its destinies must repose in peace and war, awake to the importance of this question, and the republic is safe.

From the (Saco,) Democrat.

REFORM.

When Democratic principles prevail, and individuals are removed from office, no matter how long they have retained them, or, how objectionable their official conduct—the opposition raise the cry of *proscription for opinion's sake*, and hot, scalding tears are copiously effused over the *cruel destiny* of the unoffending *victims of persecution*. This, every body is aware, was the case, when Gen. Jackson entered upon the discharge of his duties, and removed incumbents from offices which they had held so long that they imagined the office was made for their benefit exclusively, and that they should continue in them *for life*, thus destroying, practically, an essential element of our republican institutions. When these individuals, who had fattened on Government *pap* for years, were removed, there was tremendous outcry raised by the opposition in consequence and the act was denounced as one of unmitigated *proscription*.

But mark the difference 'twixt *tweedle dum* and *tweedle dee*. When the federalists obtain the supremacy—an event not likely to occur frequently—the removals are made *for an other cause* than that they have dared to *differ from the powers that be*, then, we are told by these political Janus's that it is *reform*. There is one *act*, in which we confess our opponents to be unapproachable, it is that of calling *things by wrong names*. They excel in this most essentially, and reconcile every removal from office to their former aversion to such a course, by the comfortable cry of *reform*. Now, we should be pleased to see a little honesty, sometimes, in the movements of the opposition.—

Why can't they astonish themselves by telling the truth for once, and openly declare that the removals are made because the offices are wanted to *reward the friends of Gov. Kent*?

It looks very like *reform*—we don't think—to remove an individual from an office he has held but *ten months* and has discharged his duty faithfully and acceptably, merely because his political opinions differed from those of the Governor and Council. And yet, the people are told, by these *consistent* oracles of the opposition as an offset to their former unequivocal condemnation of removals, that it is only reform! So accommodating are the *pliant* principles of the opposition, and so easily can their *professions* and *practices*, though widely different, be reconciled to their *tender* consciences.

We are now, as we always have been, the decided advocates of *rotation in office*, and our belief in the doctrine is as firm in this *seeming* day of adversity, as it ever was, notwithstanding our political opponents are practising upon the theory which they formerly repudiated.—We cherish it, as a fundamental article in our political creed—and inculcated in the very *spirit* of our republican institutions and absolutely necessary to preserve the vigor, purity and simplicity of the administration of the government. We would go as far as the farthest in support of our views upon this subject, and we shall never hesitate in declaring them, whenever circumstances require it. Will our opponents, who pretend to follow the path we have marked out, and practice upon the precept of *rotation*—will they admit their *full belief* in the doctrine they once vilified and abused? Perhaps we may better test the sincerity of their professions, when their present *fleeting* victories shall vanish, and the democracy will regain the ascendancy.

Some of the opposition papers have declared that the removals made by the governor and his adherents, will 'excite the *ire* of the Democrat.' Let them not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that the democrats will utter a murmur of complaint. Let them remove every office holder in the State, if they will—and we suppose they intend to do it—and they will hear no sound of dissatisfaction—no crocodile tears will be shed over the victims of proscription, and no appeals will be made to public sympathy in their behalf, so confident are they that another year will bring a change over the 'spirit of their dream.' The spirit of the democracy will not always slumber, the people will awaken from their apathy and indifference, and drive these retreants from their temporary places of power. The Democracy ask no favors of their opponents, and they will not even cry for *quarters*, although their enemies should exercise their power to the utmost. All we ask of our opponents—and we are not sure that we are not requesting too much from them even in this—is, that they will call things by their *right names*, and not dignify their removal of democrats from office by the name of *reform*, and stigmatize the conduct of the democracy, under similar circumstances, as *proscription for opinion's sake*.

From the Saco Democrat

THE FEDERAL DYNASTY.

There is one important fact connected with the present posture of political affairs in this State, to which we would invite the serious attention of every Democratic Republican. It is, that the administration of Edward Kent *is the first exclusively* FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION with which the people of this State have ever been afflicted. That of Mr Huntoon possessed some redeeming qualities. He, if we recollect raight, was an old republican, and *twaddled* with many others and supported J. Q. Adams. He possessed some sympathy with a party, with which he was formerly united, and the individuals nominated by him for office, were, generally, *republicans*, who had, like himself, united their influence in favor of Mr Adams. There might have been, and probably were, exceptions to this rule, but it was the *apparent* if not the *settled* policy of his administration, to distribute his favors among those with whom he had formerly been politically associated. Whatever might have been the motive which dictated this course, it is very certain that in the disposition of office by Mr Huntoon, those who were formerly known as republicans, had the preference.

Mr Kent, on the other had, is and always has been, a *federalists* of the most unequivocal kind, holding no feelings in common with the republican party; but on the contrary, entertaining the most inveterate hatred for the party and its principles. It was not to have been expected, therefore, that he should be disposed to grant them any favors, and the consequence is, that his appointments are founded upon his prepossessions in favor of ancient federalism.—Almost every officer appointed under his administration is a federalist of the old school.—It is *invariably* the case in the county of York, without, we believe, a *solitary exception*, that the nominations made have been those of federalists. If we are not deceived, the same is likewise true of those of the other counties of the State—they are, as far as our knowledge extends, *generally*, if not *exclusively* FEDERALISTS who have been fed with the *spoils* and *patronage* of this decidedly *federal administration*.

What is the obvious inference deduced from these startling facts? Plainly, that the administration which has been strangely fastened upon the people of the State, is to be conducted upon the most open and decided FEDERAL PRINCIPLES—such as were cherished by the boldest supporters of the doctrine in 1812—the principles, which, with a pretended modification, were indoctrinated into the creeds of the National Republican, and the modern Whig parties.

'Can these things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
And not excite our most especial wonder?'

We would earnestly invite the attention of the democracy to the consideration of these facts. They serve to prove the truth of the *identity* of modern whiggism with ancient federalism, beyond the possibility of a doubt. We would likewise urge them upon the notice of those who were once found fighting under the banner of *republicanism*, but have used their influence to elevate the present administration into power. Were they aware that they were assisting those against whom they so stoutly contended upon the broad principles of federalism and republicanism? After all their efforts and struggles and triumphs in their frequent contests with the *old enemy*, are they willing, not only to witness their hopes defeated, but the victory achieved for federalism through their influence and by their consent? We will not believe that they are ready to submit to such indignities, and be made the supple instruments to advance the designs of the *revived federal party*.

From the Age.

PENNSYLVANIA. The following rasolution has passed the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania by a majority of two votes:—

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to vote and use their influence for a postponement until the next session of Congress, of the act introduced by the Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, commonly called the Sub-Treasury, or any other act or acts of a similar character, and that they vote at this session for no act of a similar nature—and that we have full confidence in M. Van Buren, and in the wisdom and intelligence of our Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress—and our Senators are hereby further instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for such a mode of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public moneys, as will separate, as far as practicable, the Banks from the Government.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The circumstances are somewhat surious. The House is nominally composed of 56 democrats and 44 federalists. But there are seven of the 56 opposed to Mr Wright's bill, though three of them are professedly in favor of a Divorce of Bank and State. The first clause of the resolution (disapproving Mr Wright's bill) was carried by the votes of the 44 federalists and the 7 conservatives, 51, to the 49 remaining democrats. The second clause of the resolution (expressing confidencee in Mr Van Buren, &c.) was carried by the democrats and conservatives, 56, against the 44 federalists. The third clause (in favor of a separtion of bank and State) was caraied by 52 democrats against the federalists and four of the conservatives, making 48.

The whole resolution was passed by the same vote as the first clause. In the *Senate*, there is a federal majority; and it is said that body will pass the first clause of the resolution, strike out the two last clauses, and send it back to the assembly; and that the Assembly *will concur*.

Some idea of the means, by which the democratic majority in the House of Assembly has been beaten down, may be formed from the following announcement in the Harrisburgh Reporter:—

"The humiliating spectacle was yesterday exhibited of a member of the House of Representatives endeavoring to palliate his desertion of the principles which he had acted upon, up to Sunday morning last, BY THE PLEA THAT HE WAS COMPELLED TO ADOPT HIS NEW COURSE BY LETTERS RECEIVED FROM DIRECTORS OF A CERTAIN BANK TO WHICH HE WAS INDEBTED!"

SILVER CHANGE.—Where is it? The following is the exact statement of the annual coinage of this silver change since the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration:

	25 cents.	10 cents.	5 cents.
1829	—	770,000	1,230,000
1830	—	510,000	1,230,000
1831	398,000	771,350	1,242,700
1832	320,000	522,500	965,000
1833	156,000	485,000	1,370,000
1834	286,000	635,000	1,480,000
1835	1,952,000	1,410,000	2,760,000
1836	472,000	1,190,000	1,900,000
1837	252,400	1,042,000	2,276,000

Such is the coinage of silver in nine years. Now, the question arises, where is all this charge? No part of it is *exported*, we know, for such small pieces are not suited for exportation, and cannot be exported except at a loss. It is not in *circulation*, we all know, for the whole land in infested and poisoned with filthy federal shin-plasters, and scarcely a piece of silver is to be seen. Where is it then? It is SUPPRESSED by a combination of federal politicians and BIDDLE Banks, for the purpose of forcing their shin-plasters upon the people, and thereby disgracing and ruining the currency, and thus scourging and afflicting the people until they submit to a new National Bank, owned by American Federalists and British capitalists, to rule and plunder the country.

[Globe.]

Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, Feb. 12.

In the HOUSE. Mr Wise called attention to the following paragaph from the correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, over the signature of "The Spy in Washington." The correspondent is supposed to be Matthew L. Davis:—

It is in my power, if brought to the bar of either House, or, before a committee, and the process allowed me to compel the attendance of witnesses, to prove by the oath of a respectable and unimpeached citizen, as well as of a respectable and unimpeachable citizen, as written documentary evidence, that *there is at last one member of Congress who has offered to barter his services and influence, with a department or departments for compensation.*—Why, sir, said the applicant for a contract, if my proposition has *merit*, it will be received.—If it has not, I do not expect it to be accepted. And what do you think was the answer of the honorable member? I will give it to you in emphatic language. *"Merit" said he, "why things do not go here by merit, but by pulling the right strings. Make it my interest, and I will pull the strings for you."*

Mr Wise moved the reference of the subject to a select committee with power to send for persons and papers. Upon this motion a debate arose, which continued until 6 o'clock, when without any definite action, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, In SENATE. Mr Niles resumed and concluded his remarks on the Sub-Treasury bill.

In the HOUSE. The charge of corruption made against a member of Congress by the correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, was brought up for consideration.—The author of the charge was brought before the House and questioned in relation to the affair. He affirmed that he knew who was the member alluded to—and to the third and last question, "whether the member referred to was a member of this House," Mr Davis replied in the negative. This, according to the order of the House, ended the matter in that body.

Mr Wise made an effort to offer a resolution for sending to the Senate a message communicating the facts of the examination. But the House, being wearied, adjourned.

[We insert here the following letter, which we find in the Globe, intended as an explanation of the whole matter:]—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

A friend informed me last evening, that an article which appeared in a New York paper, charging corruption on one or more members of Congress, was a blow aimed at me I desire, therefore, to seize the earliest opportunity to state to the public the transaction, out of which this charge, or insinuation, or whatever it is, must have arisen.

Some time since, a person by the name of Jones, of New Jersey, applied to me to draw up a specification and claim for a patent for a trunk lock, which he was advised was necesary to have reissued, on accunt of the defects existing in the one he had previously taken out. I consented to do it as it was strictly a professional matter, for which he was referred to me by those whom he advised with on the subject. As I found it would be a work of some labor and require some professional skill, I accepted his proposition to pay me a reasonable compensation. Indeed, he could not expect me to do it without. It was some days before I got it completed. The next day after I first saw him, he told me that as General Wall, of the Senate, to whom he had a letter, was not here, he wished me to go with him to the Postmaster General, to whon he wished to exhibit a mail bag, to which he had applied his invention. I went with him, and introduced him, and subsequently showed him those attentions and civilities which I wonld to any other citizen. He offered, in the oustet, to pay me for all the trouble he gave; but I told him I should receive no compensation except for preparing his papers for the reissue of the patent, which would be attended with considerable labor.

After General Wall's return, he requested me to go with him to the Department, which I did not do, supposing that the General could render him all the aid he wished. At a subsequent day he expressed a desire to dispose of one-fourth part of his patent to me, instead of paying otherwise for the preparation of his papers, and to enable him to derive a more extended benefit from it in New England, and secure my professional aid in supporting and sustaing his patent, in case any legal difficulty should arise as to his rights under it. I could not personally make sale of his manufacture, but agreed to the arrangement in consideration of having a connection in Massachusetts whose occupation would enable him to attend to it.—I wrote the agreement as he wished, [which he took to examine, and to which he expressed his assent. There was nothing in it which I could have any wish to conceal. It was a common buisness matter.

Some two or three days after this he came in, apparently under great excitement, on account of the low estimate the Postmaster General placed on his mail-bag. I endeavored to calm him by saying that the Postmaster General was probably too much occupied to examine fully into its merits, and that, at a period of more leisure, he would no doubt give more attention to it.

He said the merit of his mail bag had been altogether overlooked, and preference given to another not half so good; and much else that I need not repeat. I tried to soothe him, and impress him with the belief that the Postmaster General would appreciate his at its worth when he should have tried it on some of the routes. I said nothing about pulling the "wires," nor about "merit," in the sense in which such expressions are attributed to me; nor did it ever enter my mind to receive or ask compensation for any other service than I have above mentioned.

I prepared his specification, with which he appeared to be well plensed, and which he signed, and annexed the usual oath.

He never executed the assignment to me, nor have I received a cent from him for the labor of preparing his papers and drawing up his specification and claim. He left the city without calling on me, and I have not heard of him since.

This is the whole matter, so far as I am concerned, out of which the said newspaper article has arisen.

J. RUGGLES.

Washinton, Feb, 12.

[It is stated in some of the newspapers, that Mr Ruggles will demand an investigation of the whole matter before the Senate. We think his letter a satisfactory explanation, and that, the facts being as he states them, Mr Wise and others interested have engaged themselves in very small business. The propriety of further investigation must depend entirely upon the tone of feeling at Washington. If any suspicion rests upon Mr Ruggles, it will be due, as well to himself, as to the State he in part represents, that such suspicion be proved groundless, by a full and public investigation.]—Augusta Age.

Congress. In Senate, on Wednesday, resolutions were offered to allow rail road iron to be imported free, and calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of the public defaulters and the amount of their defalcation. The Independent Treasury Bill was still under discussion. Mr Smith of Conn. had spoken in favor of the bill and Mr Calhoun was expected to address the Senate on Thursday.

In the House, most of the week has been occupied in the affair of the Spy, and an attempt to expunge the record. Mr Adams presented a bushel of abolition memorials, principally from *female women*, and children, and of the most ridiculous kind. Legislation in the H. of R. is in a fair way of becoming rather small business.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal is writing essays on the history and causes of the various *changes of attitude* which the federal or national republican party has undergone. No man is better qualified for the task. We agree with him, too, in the conclusion to which he arrives, that through all the 'attitudes' asumed by that hydra-headed party, their leading principles have remained unchanged.—Age.

"We are aware that it may be considered in bad taste to express surprise at any thing appearing in the Kennebec Journal—especially, since the patronage of the government has been used to confirm and embolden habits of falsehood before proverbial. But we must confess our surprise at an article put forth in the daily of the 21st, in which the House of Representatives of the State are advised "to pass some resolutions repealing the *slanderous charge of President Van Buren*, that the late political change in this State was brought about by the influence of the Banks"! And the Journal adds, in another part of the article—"with cool deliberation the President denounced these States [Maine and New York] as bank-ridden and bank-bought"! There is not to be found in the message a single mention of this State in connection with late elections, nor even the remotest reference to it. And in that portion of the message which has been understood as referring to New York, there are no such expressions as the Journal attributes to the President, and nothing capable of being tortured into the accusations they imply; and we defy the editor of the Kennebec Journal, or any of the host of office holders and treasury pensioners, who contribute to its columns, to point out any such accusation, or any thing affording the least ground for it, in the message.

We cannot believe that the House of Representatives will conduct so foolishly as to spend the public time and money in *fabricating* accusation to repeal. With infinitly more propriety might the Senate who represent the majority of the people of this State, adopt resolutions repelling the *absolute* and *palpable* insult, offered to that majority in the Governor's Speech—an insult, such as was never before offered, even to a minority of our citizens, by any former Chief Magistrate.—*Augusta Age*

☞ There is nothing new from Canada. It is the prevailing opinion that the war is at an end for the present.

A meeting of delegates from the frontier towns was holden at St. Albans on the 29th ult., at which resolutions were passed expressing as the opinion of the the citizens that circumstances do not warrant a call upon the militia, but that if the Government will defend themselves. This information, we understand, is communicated to the proper department, and Gen. Wool is at St. Albans waiting for orders, or an answer to the proposition.—North Star.

A Political Gem—The following beautiful editorial extract will be found recorded in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of December 24th, 1830. *Are "the Waters of Lethe" exhausted?*

"They (the present Whig party) look to Henry Clay, who by one act consummated more to the dishonor of the country than a whole life of Andrew Jackson, even if placed at the disposal of his enemies; namely, selling the high office of President of the United States to John Quincy Adams, and receiving in return the appointment of Secretary of State. All the waters of Lethe will never wash that stain from the character of Henry Clay!"

A man may see clearly through a woman's coquetry and and yet fall a victim to it, like the nightingale which sits on a tree, and sees the net spread beneath, and yet hops straight into it.

One reason why the world is not reformed, is, because every man would have others make a beginning, and never thinks of himself.

We learn by letter from Augusta, that the following nominations were made the 23d inst.

E. L. Hamlin, Bangor, Land Agent
John A. Morrill, Limerick, Sheriff of York County.
Joseph Smith, Cumberland, Sh'ff of Cumberland Co.
Alvah Sweetser, Portland, Reg of Probate.
Chas. Fox, Portland, Clerk of Cumberland,
Gustavus A. Brown, Winthrop, Sh'ff of Kennebec Co.

Temperance.

The friends of the cause are reminded, that the members of the Lyceum, have suspended their meetings a few weeks to give place to a series of temperance meetings; the first of which will be at Union Hall tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. The first meeting will be occupied partially in devising a plan for future operations.—As a kind of introductory subject it is proposed to discuss the question, whether temperance efforts are on the whole beneficial. If it should be decided clearly in the negative, much subsequent labor and time will be saved, which probably otherwise would be expended. The friends, and the enemies, the warm, and the luke-warm are equally invited to attend and participate in the discussion of this fruitful and interesting subject.

DIED.

In this town, Wednesday last, a child of Mr. Hiram Hubbard, aged about 7 weeks.

In this town, Sunday last, Rufus, son of Mr. Arba Thayer, aged about 2 years.

In South Paris, 13th inst. Mr. James Perry, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 80 years.

BETHEL ACADEMY.—Bethel.

THE spring term of Bethel Academy will commence on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, under the instruction of Mr. William R. Chapman, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Tuition from $2,50 to $3,00.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Feb. 24, 1838. 28

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE spring term of Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Monday the 12th day of March next, under the instruction of Mr. Ozias Millett, *A. B.*, an approved Instructor. Such youths of both sexes whose object is to improve their minds in useful learning, are invited to try the advantages of this Institution.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 22, 1838. 28

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors of PHINEHAS STEVENS late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that a further time of six months commencing the 28th of November, current, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims on said estate by extension on the expiration of a former appointment by said Judge; & that we will attend the service assigned us at the office of Lyman Rawson, Esq. at Rumford Point in said Rumford, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th Mondays of April next from nine o'clock A. M. to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ALVAN BOLSTER, } Commissioners.
SPENCER DRAKE, }

November 28th, 1837. 28

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSHUA FORD,

late of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SIMEON BARRETT.

Sumner, January 2, 1838. 26

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of Hye Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH.

tfeatpolp19

Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chilliness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure.

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and, give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Realfe's Asthmatic Pills do—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in this country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 50 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without imitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. COCHRAN & Co. Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the above celebrated medicines prepared by him. e9p1

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 21.

useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

ABOU BEN ADHEM AND THE ANGEL.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lilly in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head,
And answered, 'The names of those who love the Lord,'
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still; and said 'I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men.'
The angel wrote and vanish'd. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And shew'd the names whom love of God had bless'd,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

[From Dewey's "Old World and the New."]

THOUGHTS ON RECREATION.

We all wish to see a virtuous and happy society. The question is, how is such a society to be formed? Is it to be done by excluding all amusements from it? Is it possible that that mixture of healthful labor and cheering recreation, which seems so evidently heaven's ordination since it is man's necessity, should be wrong? Can that be in itself wrong, which belonged to the very system of Jewish polity ordained by Heaven? I have said that the question is, how is a virtuous and happy society to be formed? But I am not sure that the real ultimate question, after all, is not rather this, What is a virtuous and happy society? I am not sure but a very common opinion in this country, on this subject, is one which would exclude from its chosen sphere of life all amusements, properly so called—that is to say, all games, sports and spectacles. I am not sure but there are many, who, honestly and conscientiously thinking much of another world, and little of this, or thinking of this only as a wilderness of temptations, do seriously hold that nothing is right, reasonable, or happy on earth, but direct, intent, religious action of the mind and life; who would exclude every thing that they call gayety from the world; whose essential idea of a happy society is of one that has its entire employments between labor and religious exercises; of one that has no intercourse but what is strictly religious, commencing and closing with prayer; and in fine, that suffers every free movement and buoyant affection to be bound down under the closest rigors of a Puritanic and ascetic discipline. This with many, I suppose, is a perfectly happy community. These are the ideas that belong to it—business, prayer, reading, conversation—and nothing more. If there be any thing more, it must be recreation; and this admitted, there really can be no serious difference of opinion; because all reflecting men must be as desirous as they can be, that the recreations of society should be simple, pure and well regulated. But if they do exclude all amusements from their plan of life, as I believe many virtually do, then let me ask if they do not err on their own principle. For their principle is, that they would have society the most religious possible; that they would have a society in which there should be the highest energy of virtue and the loftiest elevation of piety. But is this to be attained by the exclusion of all recreations? Will the mind or the heart rise to the highest action of which it is capable, by being continually kept upon the stretch—I do not say continually in action, but continually upon the stretch? Will the bow send the farthest arrow that is never unstrung—that, even when laid aside to rest, is never unstrung? It is a conceded point, that the greatest amount of bodily labor is accomplished by the judicious interposition of seasons of rolaxation. I know not how it is possible reasonably to doubt that this is equally true of the mind and of the heart. Tell me of a mind or heart that is always the same—I mean not in principle, which it should be—but the same always in act, and exercise, and state; and you give me the surest criterion and the clearest defination of a dull mind and heart. Tell me of a community in which there is no cheerful and joyous recreation, and you tell me—you tell all the world—of a dull community.

Whether something of this dullness is not stealing over the national mind—whether intent occupation is not weighing it down to an unwonted and unnatural seriousness—whether the one idea of business is not absorbing all the enterprise and enthusiasm of the great body of our youth, is a question which I have ofttimes revolved with myself, however trifling it may seem to others. I was riding in a coach one day last year, with some young men from the country. They were on their way, I believe, to one of the great city marts. The conversation turned upon amusements; and I confess I was struck with the manner, so different from that of former days, in which they expressed themselves on this subject, and that with a tone as if they expressed the feeling of the whole community.—With all the gravity of cynics, they pronounced certain sports and games of the old time, which I am sure were held in very good repute not many years ago, to be "undignified. They had other things to do besides playing with bat and ball! They had other things to think of, at their time of life;" for they were all twenty one years of age, I believe—voters, I suppose, and trading on their own account.

The seriousness of the national mind, indeed throws difficulties over the whole subject of recreation. It makes rlaxation dangerous and leads one sometimes to doubt whether holyday sports can be, with safety introduced among us. I fear that recreation with us is actually more abused than it is among any other people. It is rare, and strange, and therefore is made too much of, brings with it undue excitement and unreasonable excess. If men partook of food but once in forty-eight hours, hunger would urge them to a madness of gratification. The Romans, I am inclined to believe, are the saddest and gravest people in the world. I should judge so from their general appearance. But the carniral, when it comes to relieve the long pent-up passion for amusement, is a scene of the wildest excess, folly and debauchery in Europe.

I am sensible, indeed, that our people cannot be amused with such trifles as many of those which seem to satisfy the populace of Europe. Punch and Judy could scarcely get an audience in America. I am glad to observe that lyceums, scientific lectures, and reading, are becoming more and more common resorts and reliefs from the toils of life. But these are still serious employments. They do not directly promote cheerfulness. They do not promote health. They do give buoyancy. The man who is always working, or reading, or hearing lectures, never suffers the bow to be relaxed. The national mind, and body too, if thus treated, must lose strength. Would the Greeks ever have been what they were, without their races, their wrestlings, their gymnastic contests?

Domestic life, especially in our country towns is in distressing need of reliefs and recreations. In the winter evening there are four or five hours of leisure, to be employed in some way. Suppose that two or three of these hours are spent in reading. That is very well, and it is very common, too. But would it not be well followed with some recreation—games, of music and dancing? Would it not be better, than to sink down into a dull stupor, or to go to sleep? There is too much eating and too much sleeping in this country. I verily believe, because there is too little amusement. Yes, and worse evils than these spring from the same cause.—What would not happy homes do—happy evenings at home, with music, entertainment, cheerfulness, hilarity—to prevent many of our youth from straying into the paths of ruinous dissipation.

In fine, let me say that the influences under which a great people is to be trained up to intelligence, virtue, happiness, and glory, should be liberal and generous. Nothing should be omitted—nothing should be thought indifferent, which can contribute to the great end. The system of Providence is not a total-abstinence system. The plan of virtue is not a total-abstinence plan. The system of Providence is profusion: in nature, in life, in our affections, our passions, our powers, our capability, it is so—all is overflowing abundance. The plan of virtue, in this scene, is not, I repeat, total abstinence, but moderation. We are to use everything, enjoy everything, in the right place and in the right measure, and in the right season. We are not to extract enjoyment from life as men extract alchobol, and make it an intoxicating poison, bearing disease and misery in its train; but we are to take enjoyment as it is naturally mixed up with the scenes of life, with the fruits of nature, with the blessings and bounties of the whole creation.

In our position as a nation, in our natural situation as a country, things are arranged for us on a scale of equal magnificence, wealth and beauty. Verily, we have a goodly heritage.—We are placed amidst boundless plains, noble mountain ranges, stupendous river-courses, lovely valleys, and scenes of perhaps never surpassed beauty. May our national character take its impression and hue, from these bounties of Providence, from this glory and goodliness of nature! May it be generous and liberal, may it be lofty and lowly, manly and beautiful, strong and graceful, powerful and free! May there be in us and among us, restraint without sourness, freedom without licentiousness, refinement without effeminacy, virtue without stoicism, and religion without superstition!

THE POOR. The following beautiful extract from Rihurich, illustrates a truth too often forgotten in estimating human sufferings:

"They little know, who coldly talk of the poor man's bereavement, as a happy release from pain to the departed and a merciful relief from expence to the survivors—they little know, I say, what the agony of those bereavements is. A silent look of affection and regard when, all other eyes are turned coldly away, the consciousness that we possess the sympathy and affection of one being when all others have deserted us, is a stay, a comfort in the deepest affliction, which no wealth could purchase, or power bestow."

LYING, IN POLAND, is rather a *flat* business, according to the following paragraph:—

"When a person in Poland was convicted of having *lied* towards another, he was obliged in open court, to prostrate himself on the ground, lying between the extended legs of the party he had unjustly accused, and there to confess, with a loud voice, that in publishing what he assetted against the person standing over him, *he had lied like a dog;* and then at three several and distinct times, to bark as loud as he could after the fashion of the animal just mentioned." [Plymouth Rock.

AVARICE. A man may give advice who is no orator—and he who can give advice skillfully on general matters of legislation, though he be as little of an orator as Moses, is capable of being a statesman. How many individuals are there of this stamp, who seldom open their lips in the legislative hall, except to read a motion or to say a few words of explanation who are yet active on committees, and skilful in making reports. Yet such men are generally either eloquent in conversation, or capable of writing with power.—Every legislator should be capable of giving and of receiving advice. He should not be too wise in his own conceit to ask advice of any individual—nor too ignorant to afford his proportion of advice on matters which he ought to understand. The people send their representative to give advice as well as to vote on important questions. He should be capable of adding something to the wisdom of the whole body, or the people should keep him at home employed about his own buisness. [Boston Post.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes and accounts have been standing more than one year are requested to call and settle by the first day of April next FRANCIS BEMIS.
Paris, February 2, 1838. tf 25

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled at Augusta, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1838.

HUMBLY shew Henry Hawkins of Paris, County of Oxford, Clerk, Benjamin Whitehouse and Benjamin Richards of Oxford, in said County, yeomen, that they are owners of the westerly half of Lot of land numbered one, in the first Range of Lots in the town of Paris and that they are desirous of having the same set off and annexed to the town of Oxford.

The reasons influencing your petitioners are, on the part of said Hawkins, that his buildings and consequently his domicil are in said town of Paris, while most of his farm is in the town of Oxford, and that by the peculiar location of said land he is deprived of the privilege of schooling, being at the distance of two miles and two hundred and fifty-seven rods from the School House in the District to which he belongs in Paris; while the School House in the town of Oxford is distant from his dwelling house nine rods only; that he is also inconveniently situated for the transaction of town business, being six miles distant from the place of holding town meetings in Paris, while he is only three miles from the place of holding town meetings in the town of Oxford,—On the part of said Whitehouse and Richards, the reasons influencing are the wish to have their lands all in the town where they live, and that the town lines will be more convenient than they would be should said Hawkins' proportion of said Lot numbered one be set off separately.

Your petitioners further humbly shew, that in granting the prayer of their petition no injury will accrue to the town of Paris or Oxford, or to any individual, and that your petitioners will be greatly accommodated.—They therefore pray your honorable body that said westwardly half of said Lot numbered one in the first Range of Lots may be set off from the town of Paris and annexed to the town of Oxford—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

HENRY HAWKINS,
BENJA. WHITEHOUSE,
BENJA. RICHARDS.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1838.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Paris and Oxford within fifteen days from the date hereof, and also publish the same in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris, three weeks successively the first publication to be before the first day of February next, that all persons interested may appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.
E. H. ALLEN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, January 19th, 1838.
Read and concurred.
N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

A true copy—Attest,
WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public sale on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale, about twelve acres of land with a house standing thereon, situated in Hiram in said county, opposite the Methodist Meeting-house, the property of Asa Osgood a minor child and heir at law of Asa Osgood late of said Hiram, deceased. Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.

EPHRAIM KIMBALL, Guardian.
Hiram, Jan, 16, 1838. 24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator de bonis non on the estate of

HENRY BERRY,

late of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requsts all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to STEPHEN BERRY.
Paris, January 15, 1838. 24

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JACOB LUDDEN, late of Canton in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpose at the office of Henry Farewell, Esq. in Dixfield, on the last Saturdays of February, March and May next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, }
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, } Com'rs.
Jan. 8th, 1838. 3w12

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Elbridge Stearns late of Jay, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 2d day of January, A.D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at James Starr's office in said Jay, on the second Monday of February and the first Monday of June next, from one to four o'clock P. M.——Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARUNA HOLMES,
JOHN ROWELL.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B. Morse late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 18th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimbell in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 1838, from two to six o'clock P. M on each of said days.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN.
MOSES F. KIMBALL.

Saddle & Harness Making, *Chaise Trimming, &c.*

S. M. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W. Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.
January 1. 1838. tf20

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that I have sold to my son ISAAC W. MORSE, his time, and shall pay no debts of his contracting from and after May 1837, and shall expect none of his wages except what is due me from him.

Dixfield, Jan. 1838.—*24 WM. MORSE.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.
Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of E. C. Bean in Bethel, all the right, title and interest which John D. Gossom has to redeem the farm with the Buildings thereon, situated in said Bethel, being fifty-four acres off of the south end of a Lot of land supposed to be Lot numbered nine: and being the same Land and Buildings now occupied by said Gossom. The same being under Mortgage to Samuel Gossom. Further particlars made known at the place of sale.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.
Bethel, Jan. 16, 1838. 3w22

Advertisement.

BE it known to all, that I, the subscriber, have relinquished to my son Elhanan Winchester Greenwood, the remainder of his time during his minority, and do hereby authorize him to negotiate for himself, recieve pay for his earnings and give discharges therefor; he having no claims on me for his support.

JOHN GREENWOOD.
Witness: S. F. Brown.
Hebron, Dec. 11, 1837. *3w23

Wanted Immediately.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given. JOHN CASEY.
Norway-Village, Dec 1837. 20

FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Meal Bag containing several articles bed clothing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR.
South Paris, Jan. 5th, 1838. 21

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which Artemas Felt of Greenwood in said county, yeoman, has in and to the Lot of land situated in said Greenwood on which he now lives, by virtue of a possession and improvement of the same.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff.
Bethel, January 19, 1838 325

For Sale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain

ALSO—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf25

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

MARY WARDWELL & LUTHER BISBEE, Administrators on the estate of Isaac Wardwell late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

JAMES B. LORD, Jr. Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joh C. Lord, late of Denmark in said county, deceased having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

SEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
24 Copy. Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

THOMAS PATRICK,

late of Porter in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; six months from the sixteenth day of January, inst., is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and we will attend the duty assigned us at John Higgins' Hall in said Porter, on the last Saturday of March, April and May next, from two until six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOHN HIGGINS, }
WILLIAM TOWLE, } Com'rs.
Porter, January 25, 1838. 3 25

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within fifty rods of the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES Y. POOR.
So. Paris February 5, 1838. tf25

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day sold to my son Alden Cushman his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with powers to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELEAZER CUSHMAN.
Oxford, January 22, 1838. *3w22

CAUTION!!

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing two Notes of hand given by us individually for twenty five dollars each and interest, running to Oliver Marble of Poland, payable one year from about the second day of June last:—we not having received the value therefor,—shall not pay the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.
CYRUS THAYER.
Norway, Jan. 8, 1838. 3w 22

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

MARY HAMLIN named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of America Hamlin late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testa ment of said deceased.

S EPHEN EMERY, Judge.
24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
All orders promtly attended to.
Sept. 26, 1836.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficatious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express th ir gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tartar arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either for sign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞DR. RELFE'S PILLS

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stoma h.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Dog Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism,* I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection in which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,
GEORGE TAYLOR, JR.
Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the culture of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) the whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 1y5p

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE *in one hour's application,* and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE,* without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Counting room, No 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.